

---

# CHAPTER 18

## AMERICAN SOCIETY IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE

The American Nation:  
A History of the United States, 13th edition  
Carnes/Garraty

# MIDDLE-CLASS LIFE

---

- Took aspects of romanticism—enshrinement of human potential, the relentless striving for personal betterment, the zest for competition and excitement—and tempered them with a passion for self-control and regularity
- Civil War sapped middle class culture of its reforming zeal
- The fervor of the individual was channeled into institutions
- Many couples experienced emotionally intense and sexually fulfilling relationships
- Elaborate and protracted courtship rituals intensified the expression of love by delaying it

# MIDDLE-CLASS LIFE

- Middle class mothers at the end of the century had two or three children
  - Married later in life
  - Practiced abstinence
  - Contraceptive devices were more reliable and more commercially available



W.H. JACKSON FAMILY [grandchildren with nurse] 1900-1920

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Detroit Publishing Company Collection

Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Longman

© 2008

# MIDDLE-CLASS LIFE

---

- Middle-class children were carefully supervised, though parents no longer interfered with the course of “true love” for materialistic or purely social reasons
- An annual income of \$1,000 in the 1880s meant no need to skimp on food, shelter, or clothing
- A quarter of all urban families employed at least one servant

# MIDDLE-CLASS LIFE

- Middle-class family life was defined in terms of tangible goods—fashionable clothes, large home crowded with furniture, books, lamps, and all manner of bibelots



H. CLARK RESIDENCE INTERIOR,  
1895-1910

Library of Congress, Prints and  
Photographs Division, Detroit  
Publishing Company Collection

# SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS

---

- Number of workers in mining and manufacturing increased
  - 1860: 885,000
  - 1890: 3.2 million
- More efficient methods of production increased output and allowed for a better standard of living for workers
  - 1860: average workday was 11 hours
  - By 1880: only one worker in four labored over 10 hours
  - Workers increasingly talked of an 8 hour day

# SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS

---

- While skilled workers improved their positions relatively, the increased use of machinery had effects
  - Jobs more monotonous
  - Mechanization undermined artisan pride in work and bargaining power
  - As expensive machinery became more important, the worker seemed less important
  - Machines increasingly controlled pace of work, which was faster and more dangerous



# SKILLED AND UNSKILLED WORKERS

---

- Personal contact between employer and worker disappeared with increase in business size
- Relations increasingly ruthless
- Larger enterprises employed a higher number of managerial and clerical workers
  - More workers could rise from “blue collar” to “white collar” jobs
  - Fewer workers could become independent manufacturers
- Industrialization accentuated business cycle swings



# WORKING WOMEN

- More women worked outside their homes in factories (though half of working women were domestic servants)
- Women were paid substantially lower than men
- New jobs for women
  - Salespersons and cashiers in department stores
  - Nursing (especially popular with educated, middle-class women) which expanded with medical profession and establishment of urban hospitals
  - Middle class women also became teachers
  - Clerks and secretaries in government departments and business offices
- Department store clerks and “typewriters” earned more money than factory workers but had limited opportunities for promotion



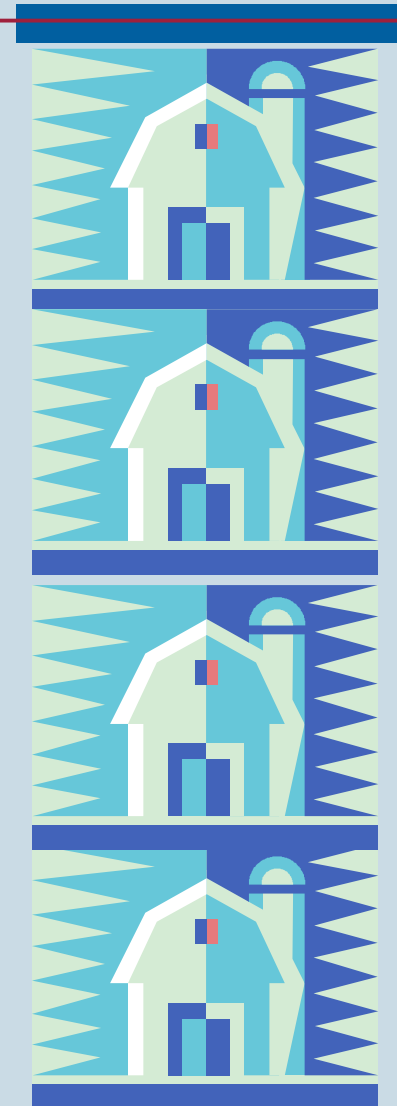
WOMAN IN RED CROSS NURSE'S UNIFORM, 1900-1915

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Detroit Publishing Company Collection

# FARMERS

---

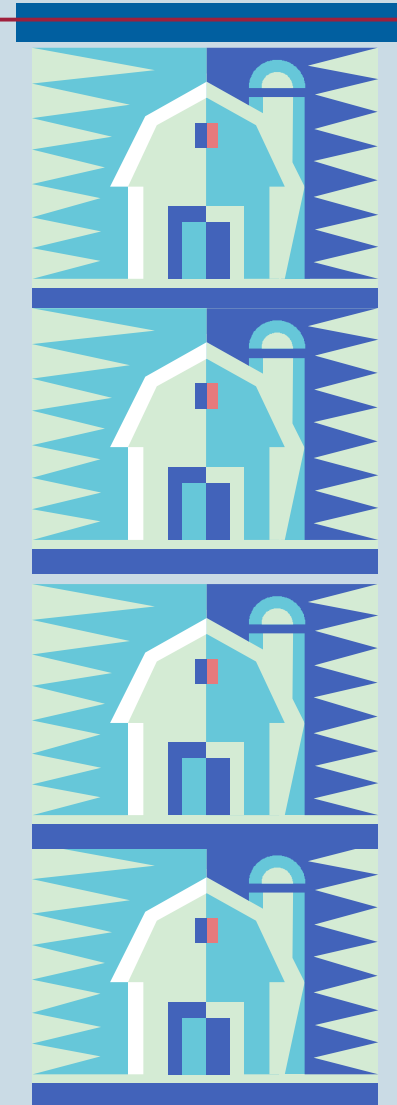
- Number of farmers and volume of agricultural production rose but agriculture's relative place in economy declined
  - Between 1860 and 1890: number of farms rose from 2 million to 4.5 million
  - Wheat output rose from 173 million bushels to 449 million
  - Cotton from 5.3 million bales to 8.5 million
  - Rural population increased from 25 million to 40.8 million
  - But urban population quadrupled and industry expanded even faster



# FARMERS

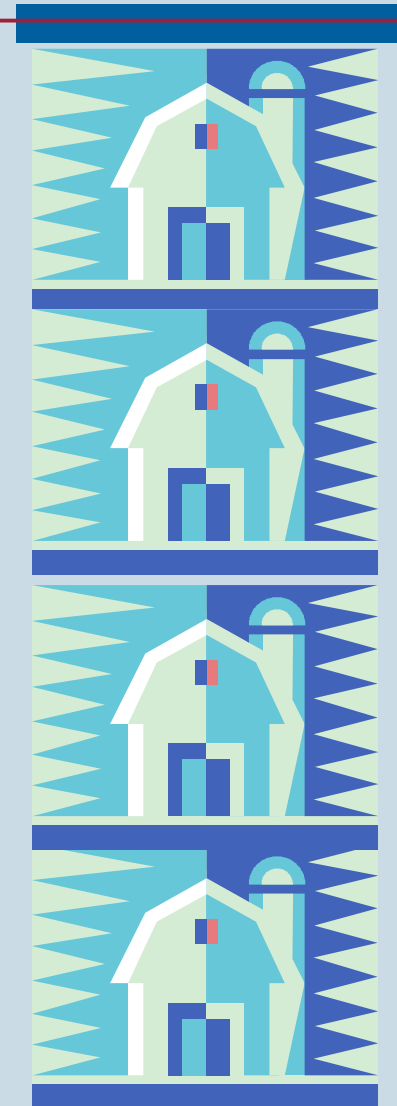
---

- Farmers suffered decline in status—seemed provincial and behind the times
- Farmers were angered and frustrated; waves of radicalism swept countryside
- Farmers in newer areas were usually worse off than those in older areas
  - Higher debt due to set up costs
  - Price decline that made fixed interest rates more expensive every year
  - 1870s: farmers in Illinois and Iowa suffered most



# FARMERS

- By the late 1880s farmers in the old Middle West had also become better established
- When depression hit, they were able to weather it due to:
  - Lower transportation costs
  - Better farm machinery
  - New fertilizers and insecticides
  - Shift from wheat to corn, oats, hogs, and cattle
- Less fortunate on agricultural frontier from Texas to the Dakotas and in old states of Confederacy
  - Crop-lien system kept thousands of southern farmers in penury
  - Plains life was a succession of hardships



# WORKING-CLASS FAMILY LIFE

---

- Early social workers stated that worker home life varied due to:
  - Health
  - Intelligence
  - Wife's ability as a homemaker
  - Degree of the family's commitment to middle class values
  - Pure luck
- Family incomes varied due to:
  - Steadiness of employment
  - Number of family members holding jobs

# WORKING-CLASS ATTITUDES

---

- While there was considerable variation in worker opinion it is clear that there was considerable dissatisfaction among workers
  - Poverty was still chief problem
  - For some, rising aspirations caused problems
- Workers wanted to believe in classless society and that no one had to remain a hired laborer
- Gap between rich and ordinary citizen was growing

# WORKING YOUR WAY UP

---

- Only about half the Americans in a census were in the same place for the next census
- In most cities, mobility was accompanied by some social and economic improvement
  - On average, 25% of manual laborers rose to middle-class status during their lives
  - Sons of manual laborers were still more likely to improve their place in society
    - New York City: one third of Italian and Jewish immigrants in 1890s had risen from unskilled to skilled jobs in a decade
    - Newburyport, Massachusetts, which was more of an economic backwater, saw less improvement

# WORKING YOUR WAY UP

---

- Progress was result of overall economic growth combined with energy and ambition of individual workers and public education
- State supported public education only became compulsory after the Civil War when growth of cities provided concentration of population and financial resources necessary for economical mass education
  - Attendance increased from 6.8 million in 1870 to 15.5 million in 1900
  - Public expenditures for education quadrupled



# WORKING YOUR WAY UP

---

- Industrialization increased demands for vocational and technical training
- Secondary education was still assumed to be for those with special abilities and youths whose families did not need them to work
  - 1890: fewer than 300,000 of 14.3 million children attending public and private schools had progressed beyond the eighth grade
  - Nearly a third of these were attending private institutions

# WORKING YOUR WAY UP

- 1880: Manual Training School opened in St. Louis
  - By 1890: 36 cities had vocational public high schools
  - By 1910: AFL was supporting vocational schooling
- Still, almost all business leaders came from well-to-do middle-class families
  - Were better educated
  - Belonged to Protestant church of some denomination
- Myth of rags to riches, rather than reality, maintained worker hope and belief in hard work and thrift

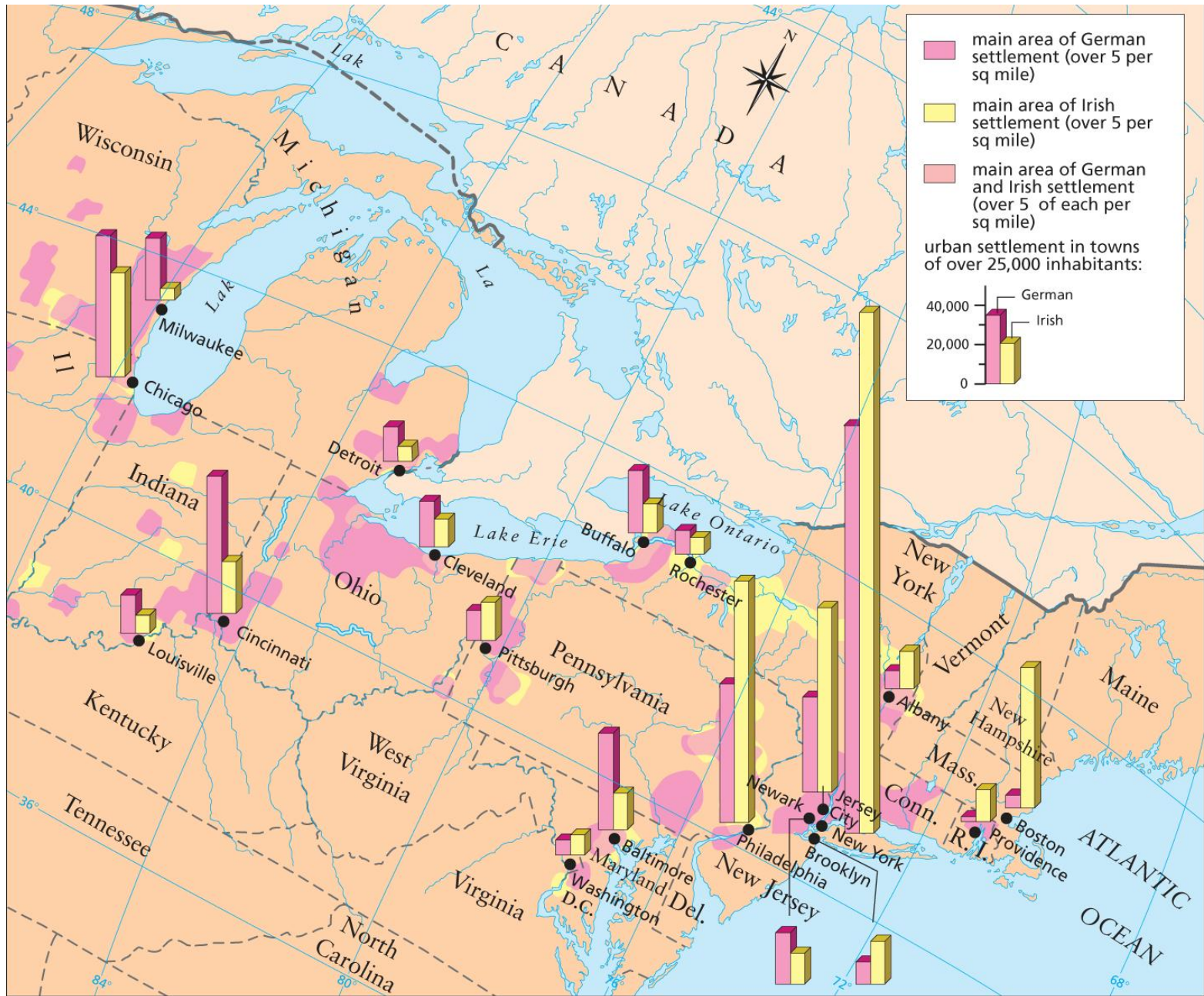


TECHNICAL SCHOOL, Springfield, Mass, 1905-1915  
Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division,  
Detroit Publishing Company Collection

# THE “NEW” IMMIGRATION

- Between 1865 and 1915 about 25 million foreigners entered U.S.
  - Perfection of steamship made Atlantic crossing safe and speedy
  - Competition between the great packet lines drove down prices
  - Advertisement by the lines further stimulated traffic





★ German and Irish Settlement in the Northeastern United States, 1870

# THE “NEW” IMMIGRATION

---

## Push pressures

- Cheap wheat from Russia, U.S., and other parts of the world poured into Europe with new cheaper transportation and undermined livelihood of many European farmers
- Spreading industrial revolution and increased use of farm machinery led to collapse of peasant economy of central and southern Europe—loss of self-sufficiency and fragmentation of landholdings
- Political and religious persecutions pushed others
- Main reason remained hope of economic betterment

# THE “NEW” IMMIGRATION

---

- In 1870, one industrial worker in three was foreign born
- By early 20<sup>th</sup> century, over half the labor force had not been born in United States
- Before 1882, when—in addition to the Chinese—criminals, persons mentally defective or liable to become public charges were no longer allowed to enter, entry into the United States was almost unrestricted

# THE “NEW” IMMIGRATION

- Until 1891, Atlantic coast states, not federal government, exercised whatever controls there were
- Medical inspection was perfunctory
  - Only one immigrant in 50 was rejected



INSPECTION ROOM, Ellis Island, New York, 1910-1920

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Detroit Publishing Company Collection

# THE “NEW” IMMIGRATION

---

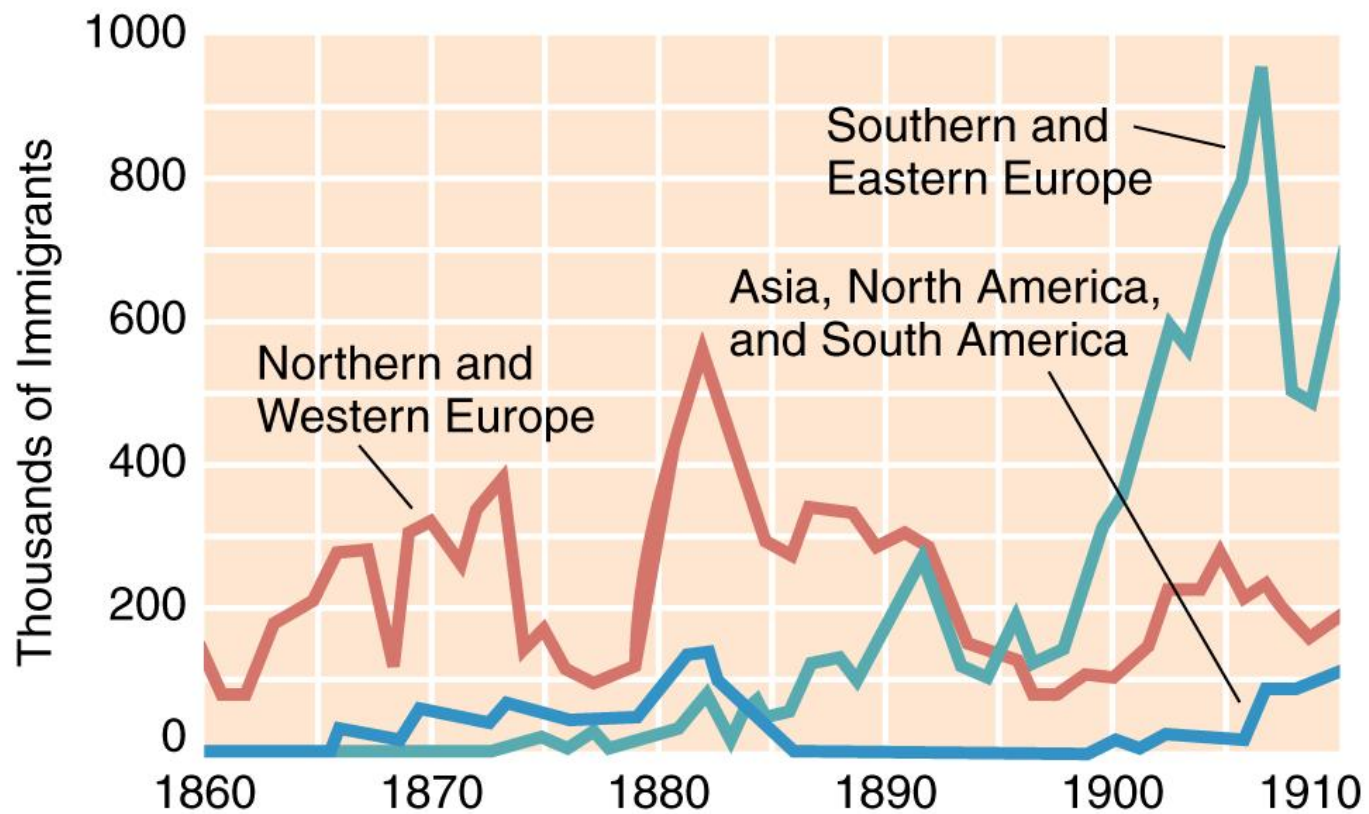
- Private agencies, philanthropic and commercial, linked immigrants to employers looking for labor
  - Until Foran Act of 1885 outlawed practice, a few companies brought in skilled workers under contract, advancing them passage money and collecting it in installments from their pay
  - Numerous nationality groups organized “immigrant banks” that recruited labor in the old country, arranged transportation and then housed newcomers in boardinghouses while finding them jobs for a fee



# THE “NEW” IMMIGRATION

---

- Beginning in 1880s, immigration shifted from northern and western to southern and eastern Europe
  - 1882: 789,000 immigrants entered U.S.
    - 350,000 came from Great Britain and Germany
    - 32,000 from Italy
    - Fewer than 17,000 from Russia
  - 1907: 1,285,000 immigrants
    - Great Britain and Germany had less than half 1882 number
    - Russia and Italy supplied 11 times as many
- Up to 1880 only 200,000 southern and eastern Europeans had immigrated but between 1880 and 1910 about 8.4 million did



★ **Immigration, 1860–1910**

In this graph, Germany is counted as a part of northern and western Europe. Note the new immigration from southern and eastern Europe in the early 1900s.

# NEW IMMIGRANTS FACE NEW NATIVISM

- “New” immigrants were mostly peasants and were extremely clannish
- While some immigrants came to work only temporarily before returning to home country, many sought to save to bring over other family members
- Many also came as family groups
- Some, like eastern European Jews, were eager to become Americans



PEASANT, 1900-1920

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Detroit  
Publishing Company Collection

# NEW IMMIGRANTS FACE NEW NATIVISM

---

- Many “older” Americans concluded that new immigrants could not make good citizens and should be excluded
- During 1880s, large numbers of social workers, economists and church leaders wanted immigration restrictions
- Social Darwinists and people obsessed with “racial purity” also found new immigration alarming
  - Attributed social problems of new immigrants to supposed psychological characteristics of newcomers

# NEW IMMIGRANTS FACE NEW NATIVISM

---

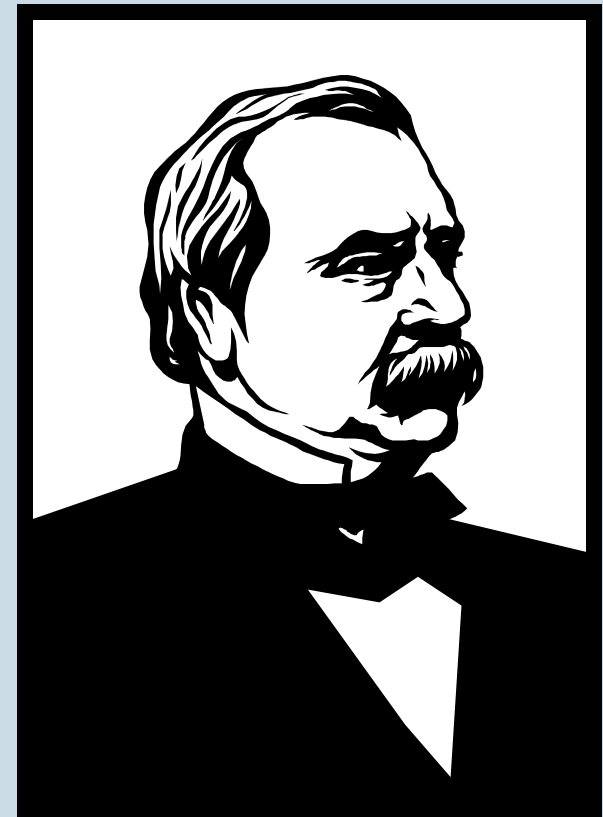
- Workers worried about competition from people with low living standard and no bargaining power
- While employers liked influx of new workers, they were concerned about supposed immigrant radicalism
- Nativism flared
  - Disliked Catholics and other minority groups rather than immigrants as such
- Protestant majority treated “new” immigrants as underlings, tried to keep them out of the best jobs, discouraged their efforts to climb the social ladder
  - Functioned at social and economic level but did not result in interference with religious practice
  - Neither labor leaders nor important industrialists took broadly anti-foreign position

# NEW IMMIGRANTS FACE NEW NATIVISM

---

## Restrictions

- Exclusion Act of 1882
- 1885: meaningless ban on importing contract labor
- 1890s: Immigration Restriction League pushed for literacy tests
  - 1897: literacy bill passed Congress but President Cleveland vetoed



# THE EXPANDING CITY AND ITS PROBLEMS

---

- Urban problems
  - Housing
  - Public health
  - Crime
  - Immorality
- Expansion of industry was main cause of urban growth
  - 1890: one person in three lived in a city
  - 1910: nearly one in two
  - Increasing proportion of urban population was immigrants

# THE EXPANDING CITY AND ITS PROBLEMS

---

- After 1890 urban immigrant concentration became even greater as migrants from eastern and southern Europe lacked the resources to travel beyond the city
  - Cities developed ethnic neighborhoods
  - Most newcomers intended to become U.S. citizens while maintaining their cultures
    - Supported “national” churches and schools
    - Read newspapers in their native languages
    - Organized social groups
- Immigrant neighborhoods were not European ghettos because immigrants could, and did, leave



# TEEMING TENEMENTS

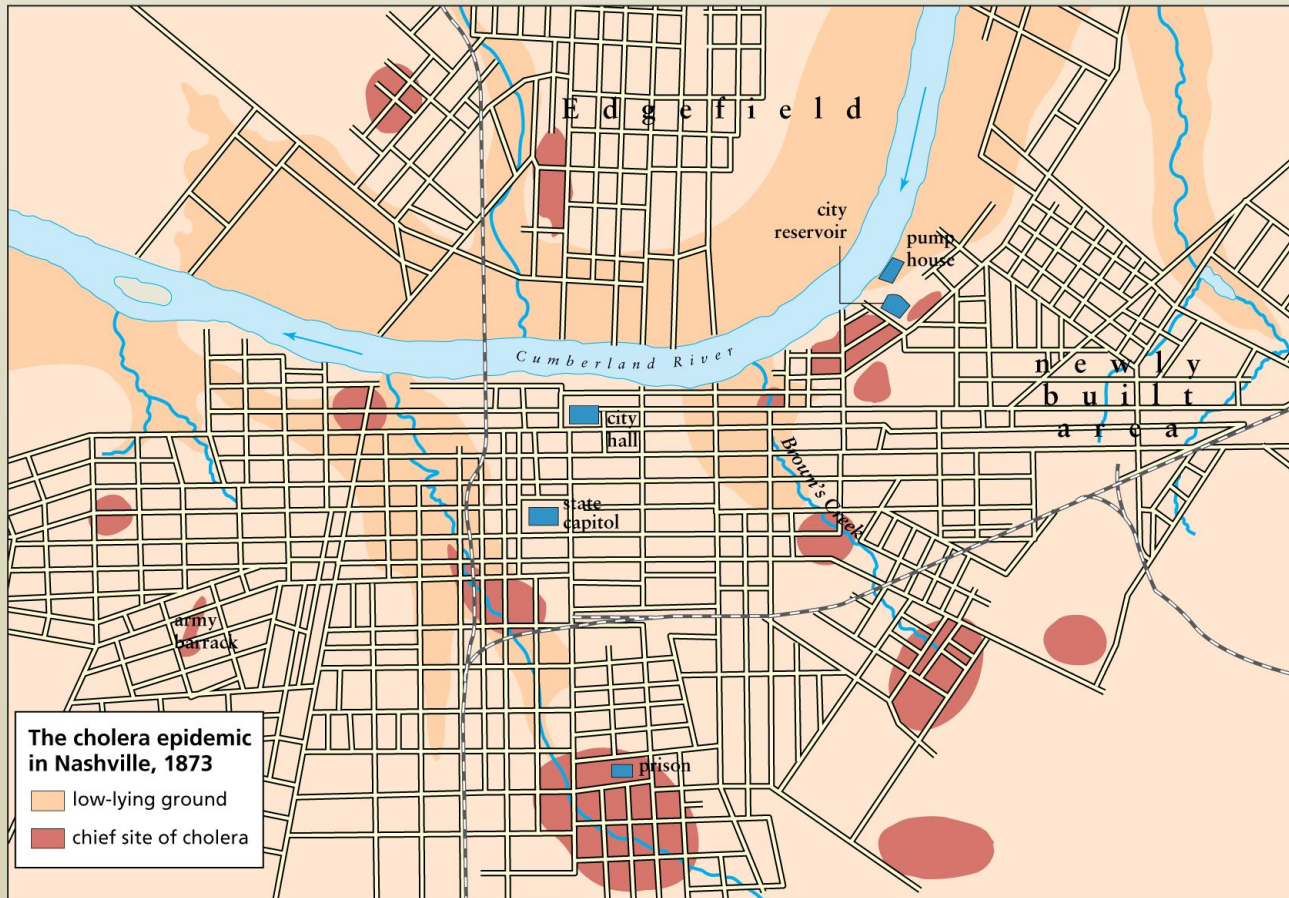
- As cities grew, sewer and water facilities could not keep up
- Fire protection became increasingly inadequate
- Garbage piled up in streets
- Streets crumbled under increased traffic
- Housing was inadequate and encouraged disease and disintegration of family life



FAMILY IN ATTIC WITH DRYING LAUNDRY, 1900-1910

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Detroit Publishing Company Collection





# TEEMING TENEMENTS

---

- New York City created a Metropolitan Health Board in 1866
- 1879 law placed a limit on the percentage of lot space that could be covered by new construction and established minimal standards of plumbing and ventilation
- Contest for best design of a new tenement was won by James E. Ware and his “dumbbell” apartment house which crowded 24 to 32 four-room apartments on a plot only 25 by 100 feet

# TEEMING TENEMENTS

- 1890: more than 1.4 million people lived on Manhattan Island
  - In some sections, density exceeded 900 persons per acre
  - As late as 1900 about three fourths of the residents of New York City's East Side lacked indoor toilets and had to use backyard outhouses
- Slums also drove well-to-do residents into exclusive sections and to the suburbs



YARD OF TENEMENT, New York 1900-1910  
Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division,  
Detroit Publishing Company Collection

# THE CITIES MODERNIZE

---

- Once the relationship between polluted water and disease was understood, everyone saw the need for decent water and sewage systems
- Businesses wanted efficient and honest government in order to reduce their tax bills
- City dwellers of all classes resented dirt, noise and ugliness
  - Created societies to plant trees, clean up littered areas and develop recreational facilities
- Gradually basic facilities were improved
  - Streets were paved
  - Lighting was added making law enforcement easier, stimulating nightlife, and permitting factories and shops to operate after sunset

# THE CITIES MODERNIZE

- Urban transportation underwent enormous changes
  - Until 1880s horse drawn cars running on tracks flush with streets were the main means of urban transport
    - Large number of horses were needed causing high stable costs and pollution from droppings
  - 1880s: electric trolley car invented
    - Cheaper
    - Less unsightly
    - Quieter than steam trains



THE BELMONT COACH, New York 1900-1910

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Detroit Publishing Company Collection

# THE CITIES MODERNIZE

---



- Growth of electric trolleys
  - By 1895: some 850 lines operated over 10,000 miles of track
  - Mileage tripled in following decade
- Ownership of street railways became centralized until a few companies controlled trolleys of more than 100 eastern cities and towns



# THE CITIES MODERNIZE

---

- Streetcars changed big city life
  - Previously, “walking city” could not extend more than two and a half miles from its center
  - Streetcars increased this radius to 6 miles or more
- Those better off moved away from center in search of air and space
  - Economic segregation speeded growth of ghettos
  - Older peripheral towns became metropolitan centers
  - Speeded suburban growth
  - Low fares enabled poor people to “escape” to the countryside on holidays

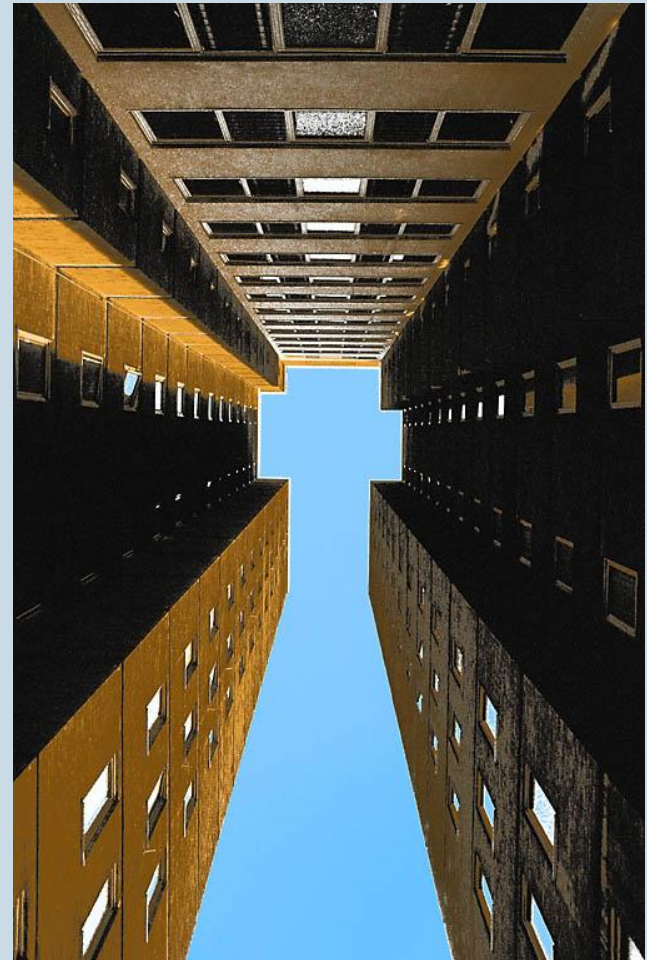
# THE CITIES MODERNIZE

- Advances in bridge design, especially steel-cable suspension bridge, aided flow of population
  - 1883: Brooklyn Bridge completed at a cost of \$15 million
  - Carried 33 million people a year



# THE CITIES MODERNIZE

- High cost of urban real estate led architects to build upwards
  - First stone and brick apartments replaced dumbbell tenements
  - Then Chicago architects developed the iron skeleton, which freed walls from being load bearing and allowed buildings to become taller
- Pioneer of new skyscrapers was Louis Sullivan
  - Early 1890s: Wainwright Building in St. Louis and Prudential Building in Buffalo
  - Combined spare beauty, modest construction costs and efficient use of space



# LEISURE ACTIVITIES: More Fun and Games

- Cities were unsurpassed centers of artistic and intellectual life
  - New York established
    - 1870 American Museum of Natural History
    - 1870 Metropolitan Museum of Art
    - 1883 Metropolitan Opera
  - Boston
    - 1870 Museum of Fine Arts
    - 1881 Boston Symphony



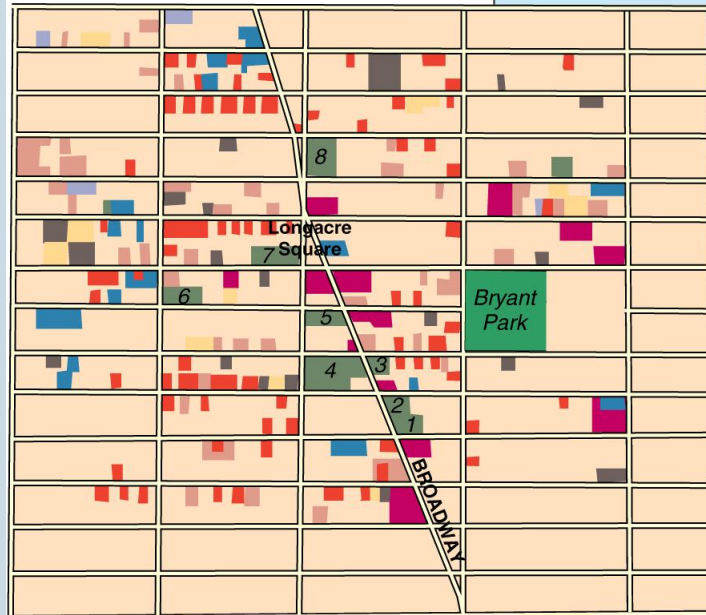
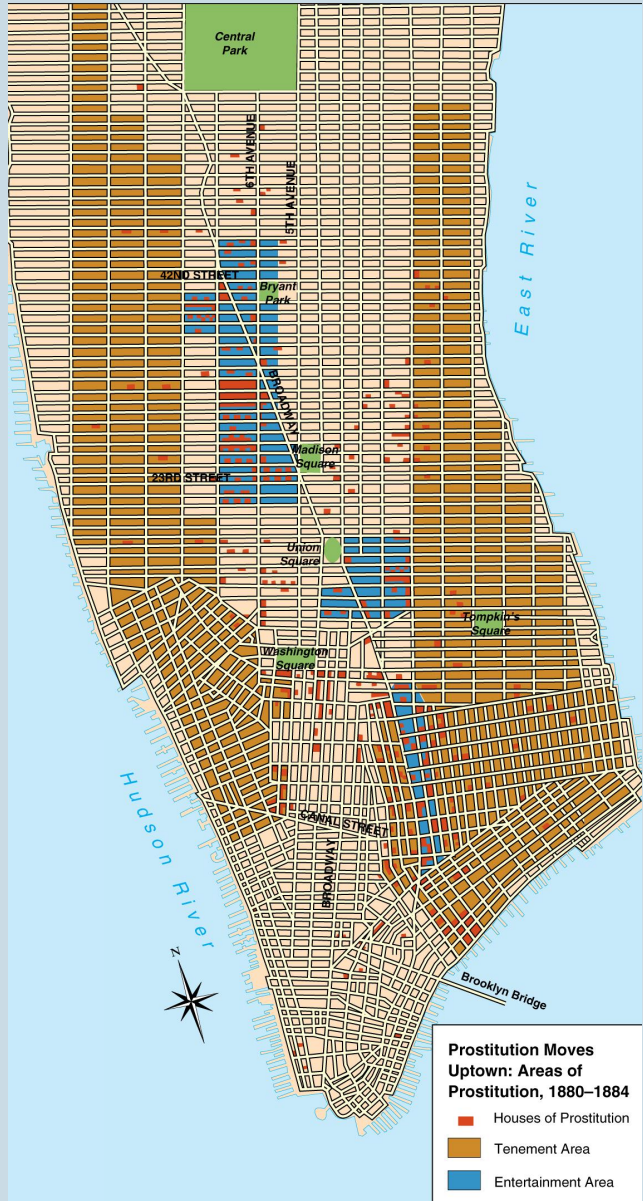
ART MUSEUM, Boston, 1890-1901

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Detroit Publishing Company Collection

# LEISURE ACTIVITIES: More Fun and Games

---

- From 1865 to 1885 the number of breweries in Massachusetts quadrupled
- During the last third of the century the number of saloons in the country tripled
  - Strictly male working-class institutions where working men gathered to drink, meet friends, exchange news, gossip, gamble, and eat
  - Employers of large numbers of workers tended to forbid consumption of alcohol on premises
  - Reduction of workday left men with more free time



**Longacre Square, New York, 1901**

- Churches
- Hotels
- Manufacturers, Warehouses, Other Commercial
- Police, Fire, National Guards
- Houses of Prostitution
- Schools
- Single Family
- Theaters, Music Halls

- 1 Knickerbocker Theater
- 2 The Casino
- 3 Empire Theater
- 4 Metropolitan Opera House
- 5 Broadway Theater
- 6 American Theater
- 7 Hammerstein's Victoria Music Hall
- 8 Lyric Theater

# LEISURE ACTIVITIES: More Fun and Games

---

- Sports moved from “frivolous” waste of valuable time to middle class realization that games like golf and tennis were healthy occupations for mind and body
- Bicycling became a fad
  - To get from place to place
  - As a form of recreation and exercise
- Streetcar companies built picnic grounds and amusement parks at their outer limits



# LEISURE ACTIVITIES: More Fun and Games

---

## Spectator sports

- Horse racing developed as upper-class sport but racetracks attracted large crowds of ordinary people who saw it as betting opportunity
- Professional boxing was a hobby of the rich but the audiences were overwhelmingly young working class males
  - John L. Sullivan was first popular pugilist when he became heavy weight champion in 1882
  - Boxing remained raffish, clandestine occupation

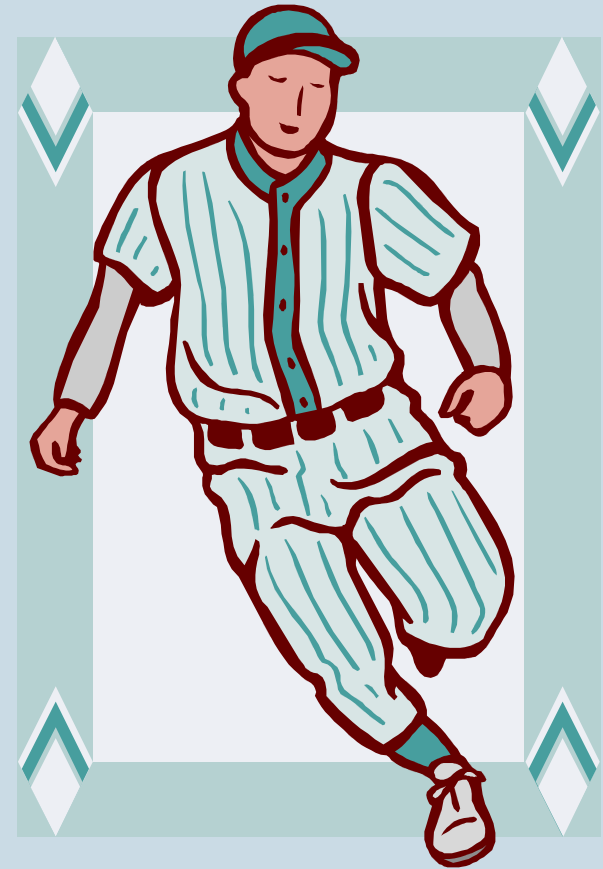


# LEISURE ACTIVITIES: More Fun and Games

---

## Baseball

- Organized teams, mostly upper-class amateurs, emerged in 1840s
- Became popular during Civil War
- After the war, professional teams developed
  - 1876: eight teams formed the National League
  - American League followed in 1901
  - First World Series in 1903



# LEISURE ACTIVITIES: More Fun and Games

---

- Organized play led to codification of baseball rules and improvements in technique and strategy
  - Development of minor leagues
  - Impartial umpires
  - Use of catcher's masks and padded gloves
  - Invention of various kinds of curves and other erratic pitches
- By 1870s had become a working class pastime and attracted heavy betting
- 1891: James Naismith invented basketball while a student at YMCA
  - While popular, it was not really a spectator sport originally since it was played indoors

# LEISURE ACTIVITIES: More Fun and Games

- Football evolved out of English rugby and originated as a college sport
  - First intercollegiate match was between Princeton and Rutgers in 1869
  - By 1880s college football was popular



FOOTBALL TEAM, 1895-1910

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Detroit

Publishing Company Collection

# LEISURE ACTIVITIES: More Fun and Games

---

- Football's modern character was the work of Walter Camp, athletic director of Yale
  - Cut size of teams from 15 to 11
  - Invented scrimmage line, four-down system, key position of quarterback, and publicized the game in a series of books
- Sports were a manly activity that women did not participate in

# CHRISTIANITY'S CONSCIENCE AND THE SOCIAL GOSPEL

---

- Church leaders who preached a better existence to the poor in the afterlife and responsibility for behavior brought meager comfort to residents of slums—the church lost influence
- Church leaders followed better off residents out of the city
  - New York: 17 Protestant congregations abandoned depressed areas of lower Manhattan between 1868 and 1888
  - As pastors catered to middle and upper class worshippers, they became even more conservative

# CHRISTIANITY'S CONSCIENCE AND THE SOCIAL GOSPEL

---

- Increasing proportion of blighted districts were Catholic, and the church devoted much effort to distributing alms, maintaining homes for orphans and old people, and other forms of social welfare
- But church leaders were unconcerned with social causes of blight, believing sin and vice were personal and poverty was an act of God
- Despite the conservatism of leaders, some earnest preachers worked to improved the lot of the city poor

# CHRISTIANITY'S CONSCIENCE AND THE SOCIAL GOSPEL

---

- Dwight L. Moody became famous in the U.S. and Great Britain in the 1870s for conducting a vigorous campaign to persuade the poor to abandon their sinful ways
- Evangelists founded mission schools in the slums and tried to provide spiritual and recreational facilities
  - Established American branches of YMCA (1851) and Salvation Army (1880)
  - Still paid little attention to causes of urban poverty and vice, believing faith would enable poor to transcend the material difficulties of life

# CHRISTIANITY'S CONSCIENCE AND THE SOCIAL GOSPEL

---

- Some ministers, believing cause of problems rested in environment, preached a “Social Gospel” that focused on improving living conditions rather than saving souls
  - People must have enough to eat, decent homes, and opportunities to develop talents
  - Advocated civil service reform, child labor legislation, regulation of big corporations and heavy taxes on incomes and inheritances



# CHRISTIANITY'S CONSCIENCE AND THE SOCIAL GOSPEL

---

- Most influential preacher was Washington Gladden, who favored factory inspection laws, strict regulation of public utilities and other reforms but never questioned basic values of capitalism
- Others went to socialism
  - D.P. Bliss founded the Society of Christian Socialists (1889)
  - Advocated nationalizing industry, government unemployment relief programs and other measures designed to aid poor
- Charles M. Sheldon wrote *In His Steps* (1896) in which people in the mythical city of Raymond improve their city by asking themselves “What would Jesus do?”

# THE SETTLEMENT HOUSES

---

- Settlement houses were organized to grapple with slum problems
  - Community centers which provided guidance and services to the poor communities in which they were located
  - Settlement workers were mostly idealistic, well-to-do young people who lived in the houses and were active in neighborhood affairs
- American versions of British Toynbee Hall (founded in early 1880s) soon appeared, with 100 by turn of century
  - 1886: Neighborhood Guild, Lower East Side of New York, Dr. Stanton Coit
  - 1889: Hull House, Chicago, Jane Addams
  - 1892: South End House, Boston, Robert A. Woods
  - 1893: Henry Street Settlement, New York, Lillian Wald

# THE SETTLEMENT HOUSES

---

- Most important settlement workers were women fresh from college who had no other outlet for their energies and skills
  - Settlement workers tried to interpret American ways to the new immigrants and to create a community spirit in order to teach “right living through social relations”
  - Expected to benefit morally and intellectually themselves by experiencing a way of life different from their own and by obtaining first hand knowledge

# THE SETTLEMENT HOUSES

---

- Soon settlement workers found attentions absorbed by practical problems and agitated for
  - Tenement house laws
  - Regulation of the labor of women and children
  - Better schools
- They employed private resources to establish playgrounds, libraries, classes, social clubs, and day-care centers
- When felt poor families were neglecting or abandoning children, they tried to place them with foster families in the country

# THE SETTLEMENT HOUSES

---

- By the end of the century Catholics were joining the movement
  - 1898: First Catholic-run settlement house was founded in an Italian district in New York
  - 1900: Brownstone House in Los Angeles was founded to cater to Mexican immigrants
- Nonetheless, settlement houses seemed to be fighting a losing battle
- Result was that it became clear authority of state must be brought to bear for improvement to happen

# CIVILIZATION AND ITS DISCONTENTS

---

- As century ended, majority of Americans remained optimistic and uncritical admirers of their civilization
- Blacks, immigrants and others who failed to share equitably in the good things of life, along with a growing number of reformers, found much to lament in increasingly industrialized society
  - More and more materialism
  - Increasing divorce and taste for luxury
  - Rise in heart disease and mental illness
  - Lawlessness of modern plutocrat and disregard of rights of others

# MILESTONES

---

- 1858 English launch transatlantic liner *Great Eastern*
- 1870 Metropolitan Museum of Art and American Museum of Natural History open in New York City
- 1876 Eight teams form National Baseball League
- 1880 American branch of Salvation Army is founded
- 1880s “New” immigration begins
- 1882 John L. Sullivan wins heavyweight boxing championship  
Exclusion Act bans Chinese immigrants
- 1883 Roebling completes Brooklyn Bridge
- 1885 Foran Act outlaws importing contract skilled labor
- 1887 Nativists found American Protective Association
- 1888 Richmond, Virginia, opens first urban electric streetcar system
- 1889 Jane Addams founds Hull House  
Yale’s Walter Camp names first All-American football team
- 1890s Louis Sullivan’s skyscrapers rise
- 1890 Jacob Riis publishes *How the Other Half Lives*  
Calvin Woodward opens his Manual Training School
- 1896 Charles M. Sheldon asks “What would Jesus do?” in best-selling *In His Steps*
- 1897 Cleveland vetoes Congress’s literacy test bill

# WEBSITES

---

- Coal Mining During the Gilded Age and Progressive Era

[http://history.osu.edu/Projects/Gilded\\_Age/default.htm](http://history.osu.edu/Projects/Gilded_Age/default.htm)

- Touring Turn-of-the-Century America: Photographs from the Detroit Publishing Company, 1880-1920

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/detroit/dethome.html>

- Inside an American Factory: The Westinghouse Works, 1904

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/papr/west/westhome.html>

- Thorsten Veblen's *The Theory of the Leisure Class*

[http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/VEBLEN/veb\\_toc.html](http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/VEBLEN/veb_toc.html)